



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The mosquito brigade has been dissolved on account of lack of funds. The new disinfecting vessel, the *San Rafael*, has arrived and is being made ready for work.

ECUADOR.

Quarantine against certain ports in Chile and Peru on account of plague.

The consul-general at Guayaquil reports, under date of August 15, 1903, that ports of Ecuador have been closed against Valparaiso and Iquique in Chile and Pacasmayo and Mollendo in Peru.

FRANCE.

Plague at Marseille.

[Cablegram.]

MARSEILLE, September 13, 1903.

SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington:

Nine cases, 1 death, pneumonia. Suspect now officially declared bubonic plague. Isolation complete. No extension past week. Health city excellent.

MORGAN, Vice-Consul.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, August 28, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—Between the 8th and the 14th of August there were registered in the whole of Egypt 10 cases of plague (and 8 deaths), viz, in Alexandria 8 cases (6 deaths) and in Damiette 2 cases (2 deaths).

British India.—During the week ended July 25 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 2,715 plague cases (and 1,897 deaths), of which 87 cases (74 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay. According to this, the plague appears to have steadily increased in the Presidency since the middle of June, while during the five weeks between the 14th of June and the 18th of July the weekly average amounted to 1,710 cases and 1,220 deaths.

Hongkong.—During the period from the 28th of June to the 11th of July there were registered in Hongkong 58 plague cases (with 47 deaths).

Mauritius.—During the period from the 5th of June to the 2d of July there occurred on the island 5 cases of plague and 5 deaths.

British South Africa.—Cape Colony: Between the 19th and 25th of July, 1 case of plague occurred in East London. Plague rats continue to be found in Queenstown.

New Caledonia.—According to a report dated August 13, 26 fresh cases of plague have occurred in the north of New Caledonia, of which 18 had a fatal termination.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta, during the period between the 12th and 18th of July, 8 persons died of plague and 24 persons died of cholera.

Cholera.

Turkey.—In the city of Damascus, between the 1st and 9th of August, there were registered 44 cases of cholera (with 28 deaths).

Death rate of Berlin.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended August 15 was higher than it has been since the beginning of June last year, amounting, calculated upon the year, to 18.3 per thousand of the population, thus being considerably higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 14 per thousand. In spite of this rise, however, almost two-thirds of the large German cities showed less favorable figures than Berlin, the death rate of the following towns being considerably higher than that of this city, namely, Stuttgart, Dresden, Karlsruhe, Nürnberg, Magdeburg, Breslau, Königsberg, Stettin, Leipzig, Brunswick, and Cologne, while, on the other hand, the following cities had lower rates, viz: Hamburg, Munich, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Bremen, Hanover, Charlottenburg (with 17.4), Schöneberg (with 9.7), as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. The increase in the number of deaths was mainly among children in the first year of life, although there was also a notable increase among the higher age classes. The mortality rate among infants rose from 7.2 in the foregoing week to 8.5 per year and mille, being thereby one-half the rate of Stettin and Danzig, but higher than in Munich and Hamburg. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs again showed an increase, causing, during this week, 41 deaths. Acute intestinal diseases also showed an increase, claiming 207 victims. Eighty persons died of cholera and 75 persons succumbed to phthisis pulmonalis. There were also registered 51 deaths from cancer, 2 deaths from diphtheria, 2 deaths from scarlet fever, and 1 death from measles. There also occurred 3 deaths from enteric fever, and 19 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended August 31, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 25	Banan.....	18			
25	Anselm.....	41	3		

Steamship *Anselm* cleared from Puerto Barrios.